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BEARERS OF FALSE WITNESS

Victor L. Berger Sharply Replies to Clerical Slanders

SINCE the Roman Catholic clergy has now resolved on war to the death against Socialism for better or worse, we must accept the challenge, even if for no other reason—because we cannot run away. However the pretense that the clergy are protecting the most holy blessings of religion against the Social-Democracy—that by fighting social justice they in some mysterious manner defend the cause of God against the revolution—all of that will not go. The Roman Catholic clergy is simply defending its share of capitalistic wealth against possible danger, and at the same time it is playing its historic role against progress and enlightenment of any and all descriptions. The Catholic church in its day opposed the introduction of window glass and condemned the invention of printing and has always claimed that in so doing it was infallible and represented God Almighty. And even today illiteracy is most common, and glass windows, owing to general misery, are least common, in Roman Catholic countries. As a matter of fact, the Roman Catholic clergy has always preferred darkness to light, and illiteracy is its main stay from Palermo, Sicily, and Ulster County, Ireland, to the 14th ward of Milwaukee. And God Almighty has nothing to do with it.

The latest champion of the Catholic church against Socialism in Milwaukee is one Father W. S. Kress from Cleveland, O. It is the same "Father" who, though a Roman Catholic and a Jesuit, went to Brockton, Massachusetts, at the invitation and under pay of the A. P. A. manufacturers of that town, in order there to deliver political speeches against the Socialist party.

In Milwaukee the Reverend Father is the guest of our old friend, the Most Reverend Archbishop Sebastian G. Messmer, and is delivering a series of lectures on "Christianity or Socialism." The title in itself is incongruous. It might just as well have been: "Christianity or Arithmetic," or "Christianity or Chemistry," and in years gone by they had lectures of that type. But since the holy fathers cannot send the Santa Hermandad into our houses to seize us, torture us and have us roasted alive, we simply get the roasting in the lectures. And we very much prefer this latter kind.

And now let us state the questions. Father Kress says Socialism is impossible; that the church will solve the question by Christianity; that the Socialists intend to plunder the rich, which is theft; that they want to abolish God; that they want to destroy the family.

We will take up one question after another. Kress says Socialism is impossible. Why? We now have Socialism for the few. What the Social-Democrats propose to do is to bring about Socialism for everybody.

The change of the tool into the machine has changed production. Formerly we had individual production. Now we have social production. But in spite of this change in the mode of production, the form of appropriation has remained the same as of old. Formerly the owner of the simple tool had full control over his product, now the owner of the machine (the capitalist) appropriates the work of others. In this way a comparatively small number of capitalists obtain a monopoly of the wealth of the nation.

Now we cannot and do not want to destroy the machinery and all our progress. Civilization does not want to go back to the middle ages which in most respects were infinitely worse than even the present times. But as long as the means of production remain private property, only a comparatively few can be the owners and masters thereof. And it is also clear that monopoly is the inevitable outcome of the competitive struggle. In order to keep our freedom, the people in their entirety must become the monopolists. And so the only hope for the people lies in their taking possession of the machinery of production and distribution. And this is called Socialism.

If this is impossible, why is it possible for a comparatively small clique—the trust owners—to have this control? These people as a rule do not know anything about the production and distribution of this country. They have no more to do with it than the man in the moon, outside of the fact that they now reap all the benefits. Now if that is possible for this small number of people, why should it not be possible for all the people?

But the Roman Catholic clergy want to leave the production and distribution in the possession of the capitalist class as it is now, because the Roman Catholic church has grown rich and is now part and parcel of capitalism in this country as in every other. But as a sop to the working class, the Catholic church implores the "rich" to give "charity" and "alms" to the "poor," as much as the rich see fit to give, for the sake of "religion" and of "heaven."

The Socialists on the other hand do not want "charity" or "alms," they want justice and the full product of labor to the laborer. The Socialists furthermore point out that this question is a purely economic and political problem and ought to be dealt with as such. With "heaven" and "religion" it has nothing to do, or only very little, inasmuch as it is impossible to be a truly good and honest Christian under the present system. The Socialists furthermore declare that if Christianity—or rather the Roman Catholic church and its "charity"—could have solved the problem, it had 1900 years time to do so. Yet as a matter of fact all reform and progress have been brought about only after a terrific struggle with the church and in spite of it. And the countries or provinces where the Roman Catholic church is the strongest are today the most ignorant, the most backward, the most wretched and the most beggarly of all. Vide: Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Ireland, Belgium, Poland, the South American Republics, the Catholic part of Hungary, etc.

The Socialists propose the change in the mechanism of society which has been made necessary by the invention and application of machinery, by the concentration of wealth and the formation of the trusts. This change will not mean the "division of property," the plunder of the "haves" (the haves) for the benefit of the "non-haves" (the have-nots). It will simply mean the expropriation of expropriators, the restitution of the means of production to those who use them. It will restore property to all without virtually taking anything from anyone which he can beneficially use. This restitution can only take place collectively—it will take place legally, for the majority of the people have a right to make the laws—and the new system will make it possible for everybody to live out his own life and to develop his personality, as long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others.

But Father Kress calls this legal restitution "stealing." Now the Roman Catholic princes and the Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops in the middle ages and during the Reformation in innumerable cases confiscated the land and the property of the Protestants and other heretics, and very often killed them besides. Frequently the same confiscation was indulged in by Protestant authorities against the Catholics, that is, where the Protestants were stronger, as for instance in Northern Germany and in England. But in every case it was considered perfectly

U. S. Senator Burton has been again tagged as a criminal by the courts and now the people of Kansas are petitioning congress to throw him out. Burton is one of the sort of men who get to Washington by means of the "vote for good men" shibboleth!

When we said playfully a week or so ago that the men who are planning a rival organization to the A. F. of L. could get a S. T. and L. A. cheap from Daniel DeLeon and could thereby save the trouble of starting a new one, it was a bullseye shot. DeLeon already has a finger in the pie.

The impartial observer can scarcely claim that the Bible produces so marked an effect upon the daily habitual life of those who profess to guide their conduct by it as Socialism does upon its adherents. The strength of Socialism in this respect is more like that of early Christianity as described in the New Testament—Prof. Richard T. Ely.

We respectfully refer the above to Archbishop Messmer and the dishonest politician who is leading in carrying out the archbishop's political plans.

Out in Watertown, Wis., the citizens took up a collection and gave a big bonus to a Milwaukee shoe factory to locate there, on the supposition that it would employ a good many men and that it would bring new heads of families to town and help business generally. But the shoe factories are not run that way to any great extent. The factory has been built and instead of bringing operatives to the town it has drawn the Watertown girls out of the schools and set them to work!

Is Russia to have a Revolution?

St. Petersburg, Jan. 19.—During the ceremony of blessing the waters in front of the Winter palace by Emperor Nicholas this morning, several shots were fired from across the Neva and bullets entered windows of the palace. Gaps had been smuggled into the guns used to salute.

There is no doubt it was an attempt to assassinate the czar, other members of the royal family, the foreign ambassador and the members of the nobility present.

Every thing on the surface seems to indicate the existence of a deadly and deep-laid plot against the emperor, in which army officers were enlisted.

Paris, Jan. 21.—I happen to know that the Russian court is in a complete state of disorder. Not only have its various

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St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The revolution now. A great battle of the people against bureaucracy and autocracy is on. It will be to the finish with the odds against the people now, but with the seeds sown that will ultimately overwhelm the Romanoff dynasty or force from it concessions and reforms that will make of Russia a limited monarchy.

The French revolution will not be repeated now. The people are not prepared for it. However, a lesson will be driven home to autocracy so strongly that it will not allow conditions to arise again that will make possible the bloody slaughter of yesterday and the still greater one imminent today.

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OUR POISONED POND OF GOVERNMENT

From a Washington despatch: The ex-members of the house and the senate, many of whom hang around Washington, are always utilized to the full extent as they have admission to the doors of the house and senate and thus are able to buttonhole any member whenever they want to get at him. More than one of these ex-members makes a good living on a big salary by looking after the legislative interests of corporations. The clerks of senators and members are also pressed into this service. The secretary of senator claims to have made \$30,000 in a few months looking after the legislative and departmental interests of the asphalt trust.

Before the American Association for the Advancement of Science recently, Dr. Leon L. Watters declared that it was a well known fact that food adulteration is common in many lines of trade. He said that a favorite adulterant of ground coffee was hog's livers dried, baked and ground up with chicory and sufficient coffee essence to give it flavor. So far had adulteration proceeded, he said, that he doubted if it were possible to obtain certain articles true to their name. It is not a new charge, for capitalist trade morality has obtained these many years, the competition has not always been as fierce and crime-impelling as now. Nowadays, commercial crookedness has become so universal that no matter what our "leading citizens" do, no one is surprised.

THE SITUATION GROWS HORRIBLY DARKER.

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"It is to laugh" and "we told you so!" When the supreme court of the United States declared the Northern Securities company an illegal combination, the question arose as to what the company should do with the shares. The company or merger was simply a plan of railroad financiers to bring two competing roads, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, under one control, and when the courts said that such a merger was in restraint of trade and commerce, the prime movers in the merger, Hill and Morgan, proposed that the shares of the two roads be given pro rata to the stockholders of the Securities company, which would mean, of course, that as Hill and Morgan had the controlling holdings of the Securities shares of stock, the stock of the two roads would go to them in sufficient amount to give them the control of the roads which they had planned to have by reason of the merger. Harriman, another railroad king, objected to this and claimed that the shares in the two roads should go back to the original holders representing those roads, which would put matters where they were before the merger was attempted. The U. S. court of appeals has now decided this question by approving the plan of Hill and Morgan. So that while the Northern Securities company is knocked out its intent is still in force and backed up a court approval! The law is largely powerless to prevent the concentration of control in industry today, the forces of evolution are on the other side.

THE STORM BREAKS OUT IN EARNEST.

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A Warning From Colorado! — "The Times That Try Men's Souls."

(The Bull-pen State.)

To Organized Labor and All Whom It May Concern:

The Colorado State Federation of Labor, bearing in mind the true interests of the wage earners and plain people of Colorado, deem the present an opportune time for a recital of the unhappy industrial and political conditions in our State.

About two years ago, shortly after the inauguration of our modern Nero, James H. Peabody, as governor of Colorado, a concerted plan was adopted by the corporations, Citizens' Alliance and kindred associations, and executed with a cold-blooded premeditation by a conscienceless administration, to disrupt organized labor and destroy the effect of all legal enactments which have been secured for the betterment of those who toil. By a referendum of the people our law-makers have been commanded to enact laws for shorter hours and sanitary regulations for some of the more dangerous vocations.

The metal and coal mining companies, uniting with railroad and other monopolies, negotiated the enactment by usurping the functions of government. The brutalities, imprisonments and deportations which mark their course aroused liberty-loving people to seek peaceful redress at the polls, but the fruits of their hard-earned victory have been fledged away through corrupt practices of high state officials, resulting in an effective blacklist.

Owing to the political domination of corporations all who oppose their schemes are placed under espionage and denied employment. Free speech is denied and the political and constitutional rights of the citizens disregarded.

Thousands of American citizens have left the state rather than submit to these conditions; many are waiting opportunity to go to other places, where the workers are secure in their constitutional rights. Bureaus of publicity have been urging victims to come into the state, and we are even menaced at the present time with the yellow peril from the Orient, with a view of still further increasing competition among the workers, thereby lowering the standard of living.

At this juncture the Colorado State Federation of Labor desires to sound a warning appeal. It has had its resources taxed to the utmost to provide necessities of life for those here, and to remove others to more favored localities. Outside aid has been solicited and a further influx of wage earners would be burdensome to those who have been so generous to their fellows in time of distress.

We ask that all labor allies and the labor press give the widest publicity to this appeal, and urge all intending comrades against even a step until conditions are changed, as those who come will leave their political, constitutional and industrial rights behind.

Harry B. Waters, Secretary-Treasurer.
John C. Sullivan, President Colo. State Fed. of Labor.
Denver, Colo., Jan. 5, 1903.

SOCIETY UNDER CAPITALISM!

Yesterday a city firm received as few as 908 applications in response to an advertisement for a clerk. The salary offered was 30 shillings (\$7.50) per week.—London Daily News.

How the People DO Prosper!

Under the capitalist system there is a break-neck struggle for property as a means of getting beyond the economic danger line. But in the world of capitalism chance rules, as property owners themselves well know. The other day, in Milwaukee, a man committed suicide because he could not rent a couple of little houses that he had become the owner of. He saw calamity coming upon him and escaped through the self-destruction route.

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Public Control of Monopoly

that falls short of social public ownership of such monopoly must, in every instance, prove an absolute failure so long as men controlled by monopoly are elected to office.

As both the old parties obtain their campaign funds from capitalist sources, their candidates must bow to the will of the monopolists, or prove false to the class they represent.

As the Social-Democratic party represents the working class, none of its campaign funds are derived from the opponents of that class.

The members of the Social-Democratic party pay the freight out of their own pockets—and are in a position to hire and discharge their own freight-handlers; they have the job.

If you are not a member of the party, come in and help him out. If you are a member, do what you can toward awakening an interest in the movement among those still on the outside. Our constant method is to arrange every a number of these Social-Democratic. Give for two dollars. YOUR CONTRIBUTION IS APPRECIATED.

THE REVOLT SPREADING TO POLAND.

Rome, Jan. 23.—Reports received at the Vatican from Russia say that notwithstanding the efforts of their bishops, the Catholics are excited and it is impossible to keep them from participating in popular movements, especially in Poland, where even part of the lower clergy have joined the people.

From Warsaw comes the word that a call to arms has been sounded and that handbills are everywhere calling on the people to seize the arsenals and provide themselves with arms.

London, Jan. 24.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "Crowds of strikers are again concentrating on the Nevsky Prospekt."

The situation is so tense that many thousands of St. Petersburgers are being

POWER OF THE PRESS

The power of the press has long been recognized and taken advantage of by the capitalist class.

Not even the so-called labor paper has been free from the blighting influence of capital.

When a labor paper begins homing "prominent" business men as "well-known friends of labor," at so much per line, in many instances with an entire disregard of the facts, it is time to drop that paper as you would a red-hot horseshoe.

The Social-Democratic press, because of its recognition of class divisions, is entirely free from this corrupting influence. It is rapidly gaining the confidence of the general public, including the opponents of Socialism.

Classics of Social-Democracy.

SOCIALISM FROM UTOPIA TO SCIENCE.

By FREDERICK ENGELS.

[Frederick Engels, who jointly with Karl Marx put the philosophy of Socialism on a scientific basis, was born in Barmen, Germany, Nov. 28, 1820, and was the son of a manufacturer. He received a scientific education and afterward entered mercantile life in Berlin and in England in establishments partly owned by his father. He joined with Marx in writing the celebrated "Communist Manifesto," and was the author of other Socialist and economic works. His "Socialism from Utopia to Science" was written in 1875.]

(PREFACE CONTINUED.)

What, indeed, is agnosticism, but, to use an expressive Lancashire term, "shame-faced" materialism? The agnostic's conception of nature is materialistic throughout. The entire natural world is governed by law, and absolutely excludes the intervention of action from without. But, he adds, we have no means either of ascertaining or of disproving the existence of some Superior Being beyond the known universe. Now, this might hold good at the time when Laplace, to Napoleon's question, why in the great astronomer's *Mechanique celeste* the Creator was not even mentioned, proudly replied: *Je n'avais pas besoin de cette hypothese*. But nowadays, in our evolutionary conception of the universe, there is absolutely no room for either a Creator or a Ruler; and to talk of a Supreme Being shut out from the whole existing world implies a contradiction in terms, and, as it seems to me, a gratuitous insult to the feelings of religious people.

Again, our agnostic admits that all our knowledge is based upon the information imparted to us by our senses. But, he adds, how do we know that our senses give us correct representations of the objects we perceive through them? And he proceeds to inform us that, whenever he speaks of objects or their qualities, he does in reality not mean these objects and qualities, of which he cannot know anything for certain, but merely the impressions which they have produced on his senses. Now, this line of reasoning seems undoubtedly hard to beat by mere argumentation. But before there was argumentation, there was action. *Im Anfang war die That*. And human action had solved the difficulty long before human ingenuity invented it. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. From the moment we turn to our own use these objects, according to the qualities we perceive in them, we put to an infallible test the correctness or otherwise of our sense-perceptions. If these perceptions have been wrong, then our estimate of the use to which an object can be turned must also be wrong, and our attempt must fail. But if we succeed in accomplishing our aim, if we find that the object does agree with our idea of it, and does answer the purpose we intended it for, then that is positive proof that our perceptions of it and of its qualities, so far, agree with reality outside ourselves. And whenever we find ourselves face to face with a failure, then we generally are not long in making out the cause that made us fail; we find that the perception upon which we acted was either incomplete and superficial, or combined with the results of other perceptions in a way not warranted by them—what we call defective reasoning. So long as we take care to train and to use our senses properly, and to keep our action within the limits prescribed by perceptions properly made and properly used, so long we shall find that the result of our action proves the conformity of our perceptions with the objective nature of the things perceived. Not in one single instance, so far, have we been led to the conclusion that our sense-perceptions, scientifically controlled, induce in our minds ideas respecting the outer world that are, by their very nature, at variance with reality, or that there is an inherent incompatibility between the outer world and our sense-perceptions of it.

But then come the Neo-Kantian agnostics and say: We may correctly perceive the qualities of a thing, but we cannot by any sensible or mental process grasp the thing in itself. This "thing in itself" is beyond our ken. To this Hegel, long since, has replied: If you know all the qualities of a thing, you know the thing itself; nothing remains but the fact that the said thing exists without us, and when your senses have taught you that fact, you have grasped the last remnant of the thing in itself. Kant's celebrated unknowable *Ding an sich*. To which it may be added that, in Kant's time, our knowledge of natural objects was indeed so fragmentary that he might well suspect, behind the little we knew about them, a mysterious "thing in itself." But one after another these ungraspable things have been grasped, analyzed, and, what is more, reproduced by the great progress of science; and what we can produce, we certainly cannot consider as unknowable. To the chemistry of the first half of this century organic substances were such mysterious objects; now, we learn to build them up one after another from their chemical elements without the aid of organic processes. Modern chemists declare that as soon as the chemical constitution of no matter what body is known it can be built up from its elements. We are still far from knowing the constitution of the highest organic substances, the albuminous bodies; but there is no reason why we should not, if only after centuries, arrive at that knowledge, and, armed with it, produce artificial albumen. But if we arrive at that, we shall at the same time have produced organic life, for life, from its lowest to its highest forms, is but the normal mode of existence of albuminous bodies.

As soon however, as our agnostic has made these formal mental reservations, he talks and acts as the rank materialist he at bottom is. He may say that, as far as we know, matter and motion, or as it is now called, energy, can neither be created or destroyed, but that we have no proof of their not having been created at some time or other. But if you try to use this admission against him in any particular case, he will quickly put you out of court. If he admits the possibility of spiritualism in abstracto, he will have none of it in concreto. As far as we know and can know, he will tell you there is no Creator and no Ruler of the universe; as far as we are concerned, matter and energy can neither be created nor annihilated; for us, mind is a mode of energy, a function of the brain; all we know is that the material world is governed by immutable laws, and so forth. Thus, as far as he is a scientific man, as far as he knows anything, he is a materialist; outside his science, in spheres about which he knows nothing, he translates his ignorance into Greek and calls it agnosticism.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

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WISCONSIN SOCIALIST LAW-MAKERS.

What they are About and How they are Succeeding.

IN THE LEGISLATURE: Senate—Jacob Rummel, Assembly—Edmund Berner, Frederick Brockhausen, W. J. Aldrich, A. Strehlow.
IN THE CITY COUNCIL, MILWAUKEE: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Meina, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malewski, Henry W. Grant, Edward Schanz, Nicolas Petersen.
IN THE COUNTY BOARD, MILWAUKEE: Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Charles Jeske, Gustav Goerdts.

[Special Correspondence by Comrade
Ira D. Cross, Madison.]

Madison, Jan. 18.

The "vanguard" of the great Socialist army has invaded the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin! Five sturdy fighters for the great cause of the working class have entered the lists, and for weeks to come will battle upon the legislative floor against the forces of capitalism.

There are only five of these men, but in Comrades Brockhausen, Aldrich, Berner and Strehlow in the Assembly and Comrade Rummel in the Senate, the workers of Wisconsin have at last found a delegation of legislators who will truly represent their interests.

There are only five of these men. Yes, only five of them, but as with all armies, the vanguard comprises but a few who blaze the way for greater numbers which follow. And that these greater numbers will follow in the steps of this "vanguard" is too evident to need further discussion, judging from the rapid awakening of the proletariat.

"Yes, we all feel right at home," said Comrade Brockhausen to my query, "and they treat us as one of the family too." That this is true is shown by the fact that all of our legislators have been placed upon important committees. In the Assembly, Comrade Brockhausen has been assigned to the Committee on Manufactures and Labor, a place for which he is well fitted because of his work in past sessions as agent for the interests of the Federation of Labor. Comrade Aldrich has been placed upon the Committee on the Judiciary, Comrade Strehlow upon that of Cities, and Comrade Berner upon the Health and Sanitation Committee. In the Senate, we have fared better than was expected, for it is here that Comrade Rummel has been made Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures and Labor, a very important position; it is before this committee that all labor legislation must come, before being placed before the Senate. He has also been assigned to several other committees, and we will most assuredly hear more about him in the future proceedings of the Senate.

Of course, as was to be expected, it was impossible for our Socialist legislators to keep quiet for a very long time, and the very first thing that they did was to begin introducing bills. Labor bills at that! The first one applied to the establishment of the eight-hour day for all state and municipal work. This was introduced by Comrade Brockhausen. A little later on Comrade Berner jumped up and presented a resolution calling for an amendment to the state constitution looking to the enactment of a law inaugurating old age pensions for superannuated laborers, teachers, and state and municipal employees. Then Aldrich fired a third bill at the clerk of the assembly, but this one ap-

plied to the law of contributory negligence, and is meant to abolish the old feudalistic idea as regards the matter of fellow servant.

"We have hardly gotten started yet," explained one of the comrades, but to me it seemed as if they had already heaved a couple of heavy rocks at the capitalistic glass house.

But our legislators are not confining their good work solely to the matter of introducing laws. They have already taken a step which will bear immediate fruit. There are a large number of small boys employed in the Legislature as pages and errand boys. Many of these are under fourteen years of age and are at work in direct violation of the state child labor laws. These little fellows, many of them exceedingly bright and intelligent, should be in school and at work with their books. Our Republican friends of the reform stripe have permitted this open violation of the laws to continue year after year, and this directly under the nose of the state factory inspector. But it remained for our Socialist legislators to take action in regard to this matter, and they did it the very first day that they were in their seats. They handed an objection to the labor commissioner, who in turn notified the sergeant-at-arms that the little fellows would have to be returned to their books and the school room.

O! I tell you that there is going to be something doing from now on at the State Capitol. Our men will pursue a strictly Socialist policy of voting for all labor laws which are in the interests of the laboring men, no matter by whom they are introduced. It is safe to say however that the greatest part of them will come from the four men seated side by side behind their desks on the north side of the assembly room, each of whom wears a Socialist button in the lapel of his coat.

You just watch us for the next month or so and see if we don't make some doings, down here in this Republican stronghold.

At Madison last Monday the vote was taken on a United States senator to succeed Senator Charles. Gov. La Follette was chosen. The Social-Democratic members voted as a unit for Comrade Victor L. Berger.

In the Wisconsin senate this week Senator Rummel introduced a bill that is attracting a good deal of attention. The measure provides that all present franchises to semi-public corporations shall be declared null and void. Two years are given to existing corporations to dispose of their property or to seek new franchises under the proposed law. New franchises are to be granted only upon an affirmative vote of the people and are never to extend for a longer period than five years.

At the expiration of each five-year period, the question is to be submitted to the people as to whether the property operated under the franchise shall be purchased by the municipality.

In the estimates of the value at which the property of semi-public corporations is to be purchased by the municipalities, only the actual construction cost is to be figured.

(Continued on Page 4.)

THE MODERN GAS LIGHT CO. AND THE PEOPLE

Among the various evils that attend monopoly in private hands are excessive charges, enormous profits, watered stock, false accounting, and doctored reports, poor service, disregard of safety, discrimination, fraud and corruption, defiance of law, speculation and gambling, congestion of wealth and power, ill treatment of employees, debasement of human nature and denial of democracy.

Some of the benefits of public ownership are: Lower rates, economy, enlargement of facilities, increase of business, more impartial treatment of customers, no secret rebates, public safety, obedience to law, better service, true accounts, no watered stock, no stocks to gamble with, less fraud and corruption; better treatment of labor, no strikes and lockouts; a good stop toward complete co-operation; adds to social strength and cohesion, adds to public wealth, tends to more equal distribution of benefits; favors progress, development and manhood; favors liberty of press, pulpit, school, court and legislative hall, editor, preacher, teacher, workman and voter; favors democracy and self-government; favors unity and harmony, identifying the interests of owners and public.

Such facts as the foregoing have gone far toward opening the eyes of the general public, and the appeal of the local gas monopoly to substantial taxpayers can influence only such of them as happen to be holders of gas stock.

Many of our manufacturers are large consumers of gas, and the kind of argument that would be most likely to influence them would be the promise of better gas and lower gas bills. Experience has proven that municipal ownership can and does fulfill these promises.

All attempts on the part of the paid servants of private monopoly to work upon the prejudices of the people by crying "Socialism" will only tend to arouse their suspicions and cause them to investigate for themselves.

The recent temporary defeat of the effort of the people of Milwaukee (through corporation influence in the Common Council) to establish a municipal electric light plant has only tended to intensify the desire for municipal ownership and to enliven a determination to overcome the obstacles that stand in the way. Among those obstacles are the members of the Milwaukee Common Council who proved recreant to the trust reposed in them by their constituents.

The action of those aldermen is but another indication of the weakness of human nature which the capitalistic opponents of Socialism are so fond of talking about. There is still another weakness, however, which should be taken into consideration in connection with the subject of municipal ownership, and that is the tendency of buyers generally to gravitate toward the cheapest market.

The strongest argument of all the strong arguments in favor of municipal ownership is that it cheapens production, and this fact is well known to the managers of private corporations. In every instance

where municipalities have entered into competition with private corporations, the lower prices offered by the municipal plant have been met by the private corporation as long as it could stand the strain. Even the fear of competition by the city led the manager of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co. to offer to furnish lights at the same figure as they are now being furnished in Detroit by its municipal plant.

In 1876, Charlottesville, Va., took possession of the gas works and at once reduced the price per thousand from \$3.50 to \$3, and now the rate is \$1, the total cost to the people being 83 cents per thousand.

In 1890 the citizens of Hamilton, Ohio, were paying \$2 per thousand for poor gas. The city built works of its own and supplied its citizens with good gas at \$1 per thousand, and made a profit.

In 1890 Danville, Va., reduced the rate under municipal management from \$4 to \$1.50, and the total cost to the people at the present time is 88 cents per thousand.

Wheeling, W. Va., is supplying its citizens with gas at 75 cents per thousand; average total cost, 54 cents.

Richmond, Va., Alexandria, Va., Bellefontaine, Ohio, and Henderson, Ky., have substantially the same story to tell.

In all but one of the cities named (Hamilton, Ohio) the citizens have ceased paying interest, the plants having long since paid for themselves out of their earnings.

These are only a few of the instances where public ownership of gas plants has proven advantageous to the citizens, and this notwithstanding the claim of the writer for the local monopoly that public ownership is "contrary to the fundamental principles of our representative form of government."

And now New York and Boston are about to fall into line.

Verily, if this thing keeps on, the private gas octopus will be forced to seek foreign markets.

Albert J. Welch.

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MYRON REED'S SERMON ON TRAMPS

How the late Denver Preacher Viewed the Man in Rags.

"Blessed is he that considers the poor," says David. Not simply looks at them, but considers them; that is, weighs them. What is the reason of poverty? What is the relief? "The cause that I knew not I searched out," says Job.

I am at home playing with the children. The children are fat and lively. We are waiting for dinner, no uncertainty. The evidence of things unseen is borne in from the kitchen. The substance of things hoped for, is broiling.

The door bell rings—not the short peremptory signal of the letter carrier, or of the dun, but it is a feeble, dubious ring. The door is opened and enters the "tramp." I look him over. His coat is pinned together at the neck. His gaiters look as if at some time they had been worn by a minister. They have given out at the side and run down at the heel. He has a strip of red flannel around his neck. He has not got a cold, but cold has got him by the throat, and by the lungs. He seems to be full of chinks and the weather has beaten in on him, and whistled through him. I listen to his story. He is from Great Falls, N. H., a factory town. He has smelt oil and breathed cotton fuzz ever since he was 8 years old. It is against the law for a child under 14 to work in the factory, but the labor of this child was necessary to the support of the family. So the law is charitable and permits it. He has made his way here somehow. He wants work—will shovel coal, do anything. I have to tell him that wherever coal is shoveled there are men ahead of him.

I don't think he is strong enough for a miner, his life in a factory has made him feeble. His muscles are paper twine, good enough for doing up small parcels of yarn, but not good enough for a pick. Division of labor has fitted him to do one thing well and unfitted him for anything else. All his life has gone to learn to do one thing, and now all he has to show for it is a discharge.

I can remember when every village had shops, where the whole of a thing was made. A man made a wagon, or an ax, or a horseshoe. Now a man in a big shop, in a big city, only makes a piece of a thing, the twentieth part of a thing. He is fitted to do that, but alone he is

not able to make the whole of a thing. He is only good in combination. Alone he is helpless. Suppose a dray horse out of a job should apply at Jewell park for a position as a quarter horse. Maud S. is not good for street car purposes. The race horse is a result of the breeding of centuries. It requires ages to make a sheep dog into a shepherd dog. He cannot change works with a pointer. To fit this factory hand for the factory unfitted him for anything else.

To surrender one special skill and learn another requires time; without food a man can starve in nine days. Nine days is not enough time to learn a new trade. It is in making the transition from one kind of labor to another that a man becomes a tramp. Even to saw wood for wages requires practice; there is a skill in that, even in the art of chopping, and of plain sawing. Does not man become a chronic tramp as he becomes an invalid, as shoes wear out gradually. He asks for work and does not get it; he asks for food, at first with reluctance, but it is easier the second time. He hardens to the business.

"The hand of little employment hath the daintier sense," I look at my visitor. He is dirty, uncombed, unpleasant to every sense. The wear and the soil of the long road and of strange lodging houses are heavy upon him—I think I detect the odor of a jail about him. But how soon without repair one of us will run down. You know how you think you look after a long journey—you know how you think you feel. The outward man has relation to the inner. The slouch and shuffle and unmanly front of the tramp is not necessarily because of a lack of heart. The lack of a shirt will account for it. George Washington, in continental coat, cuffs, waistcoat, knee breeches, silver buckles, and frills and powdered hair, fronts the world with dignity. But let him exchange raiment with the tramp, and the father of his country will not be recognized by his child. Oh, no; he will begin to shirk and shuffle, and get behind himself. He will stand uneasily, and rub the top of one foot, with heel of the other. Array yourself in stylish garments and visit a fashionable watering place, and mark your reception by the hotel

clerk. Then go into the woods for a few weeks, and some fine morning clad in old blue shirt, torn corduroys and moccasins, unshaved and uncombed, appear upon the scene. The temptation to seek an entrance by the back door, and sneak upstairs and get to your trunk is tremendous. I remember an awful day in Detroit. My trunk had gone on and I had on the uniform of the pinary. The citizens looked at me as if I was off the reservation and I felt lonesome.

With dirt, and rags and cold victuals, coarse rudeness of manner, coarseness of speech. Let hunger in and how long will civility and urbanity last?

Consider the tramp; he is alone. Consider what you do and refrain from doing for the sake of wife and children, father and mother, friend and acquaintance; for the sake of society. Now for the time abolish these, let these braces all be taken away, be alone, out of money, in a strange city, perhaps you will do strange things. Men in tents, soldiers and miners are not precisely what they seem at home. The tramp is always away from home. Now when you give him a dime and watch him, and see him point for a saloon, need you be shocked at his course?

This climate of ours, fine as it is, draws on life heavily. Unless the furnace is fed, frost comes in. Before the fire with plenty of porthouse steak and accompaniments and variations, one can keep warm and behave well. But the tramp, walking about during the day, fed irregularly on cold messes, and sleeping in the tramp's bed, feels below par. Food is force, alcohol is force. For fifteen minutes it will lift him out of the depths, out of cold, out of hunger, and beside this the tramp is a social being, and likes company. Perhaps the only kind word he gets during a day is from a barkeeper. He usually is not an inhuman man. You have read De Quincey's story of his life. He was a sick, weak, bond child in London streets, with no friend except a woman named Ann, and "she was a sinner," an abandoned woman, but she did not abandon him. But before he took him up, he had learned to smother the pains of hunger by opium. A little opium filled the lack of much bread. So he formed a habit that held him till he died. Let us get on the merciful side of the question. If you wish men to be better you must make them happier. There are homes in this city that are not very attractive. No color, no light. Dismal places! Mr. Stearns stated that "the people needed to be amused." Why should we expect the tramp to be a saint or a hero? Suppose that he should even steal a pair of moccasins now and then? Is that such a remarkable thing? People with large salaries, healthy, prosperous men, who give dinners and have fine menus for their dinners, have been known to steal—never anything so little as a pair of moccasins, but a railroad, or something like that. A tramp is not a savings bank or a township trustee. Gail Hamilton, a few years ago, advised that a tramp be arrested. Treat hunger as a crime. It interferes with his fine ladies' comfort to see ragged people coming in at the gate. She desired that the state of Maine organize for the protection of the nerves of the best society. The arrival of the tramp agitated her poodle dog.

Certainly, if a man will not work, let him suffer. But when is work to be had? You put a notice in the paper that you will pay \$6 a week for any kind of labor, and see whether men are willing to work. I remember that the Chicago Tribune a few years ago advertised for a copyist, wages \$6 a week, and it was answered promptly by more than six hundred people. Consider the wages that people work for, especially women, making overalls at 55 cents a dozen. That shows willingness to work.

As a rule people are willing to work. It is curious; warehouses full of clothes, warehouses full of grain—abundance, but not to be earned. This is an old man's idea of hell. "Water, water, everywhere, but not a drop to drink." Of course some men lack energy, vim, take everything by the handle and do nothing by the handle. But I do not know that I ought to blame a man for lack of a native gift. Energy is a gift, an inheritance. Not all have it. The tramp is not a native gift. The comfortable citizen plodding home late at night watches the alley. Poverty, ignorance, neglect, evolve into crime, naturally. A man compelled to stand with his hands in his pockets all day is the next day tempted to put his hands in yours. Gail Hamilton complained that the tramp is no gentleman. It is possible that a certain set of circumstances might make her no lady. "What's mine is partly mine," but never what's mine is mine. The tramp is a hardy man, a good fighter—is the hero of a lost cause. I am going to give him the benefit of the doubt. Here in this city where is a man out of money to find a place to sleep? Seventy-one men in the station house the other cold night. That is better than nothing, but it is not good to send criminals and misfortunes in at the same door. They will get counsel and come out the same way. We need in this city a "Friendly Inn," with some work, so that the homeless can pay for lodging and for food, and so keep their self-respect and so that we can keep ours.

A neglected class soon get to be out of all sympathy with society. Robert Burns long ago met the "Jolly Beggars" at Poole's Nancey's in the town of Manichine, and photographs them, and makes a note of the song they sang:

"Life is all a variorum.
We regard not how it goes.
Let them prate about decorum
Who have character to lose.
A fig for those by law protected,
Liberty's a glorious feast,
Courts for cowards were erected,
Churches built to please the priest."

What hope goes out of a man, fear goes out. A sort of reckless insolence comes in. My visitor told me his story, and picked with nervous fingers at his old cap while he told it. He was not insolent, he was not hard. I do not think he had thought he ought to be some work for him. Some of the same foolishness. I think there are good brains enough, good hearts enough to devise a way to save a man from becoming a tramp. I listened to his story, opened the door and he "moved on." It made me think of something I had read in Dickens' "Bleak House," and I took down the book and turned to the chapter in which Poor Joe figures. You remember him mumping a dirty piece of bread, sitting down for his breakfast on the doorstep of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." There he sits, looking up at the great cross on the summit of St. Paul's cathedral. He does not know what that cross means. Poor little heathen—poor Church of England, too! His breath draws as heavy as a cart. "I am moving on," he says. "I'm moving on to the burgin ground, that's what I am up to."

It is only a little while and the breath that draws as heavy as a cart is too heavy. "The light has come upon the poor benighted boy—dead! dead, your majesty! dead, my lords and gentlemen! dead, right reverends and wrong reverends of every order; dead, men and women born with heavenly compassion in your hearts; and dying thus around us every day." But that was in London, crowded center of the earth. Here things are different. Yes, they are American, but not so ancient as those of London. We are young. We are not far on the road, but the question is: Is it the same old evil road? Is pauperism to be an American institution?

Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social-Democratic Party. Where the term "local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body.

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

The Rev. B. H. Holman of British Columbia, known as the Socialist Preacher, is holding meetings in Spokane.

Social Ethics of Wichita, Kansas, is running a report of the Lowther-Barnhill debate on Socialism. We have already referred to Barnhill in these columns.

The Socialist of Seattle will be resumed, it is said. Next, which Dr. Trius has been putting out in place of the larger and more burdensome effort, will be shelved.

The first annual ball given by the Second ward branch of the party in Philadelphia will take place on the evening of Jan. 27, at the New Pennsylvania hall, 928 South Sixth street. The branch invites all sympathizers with the movement to attend and to join in the dancing.

The People's Paper, of Santa Barbara, Calif., in its current issue makes an appeal to the comrades for better support. The paper has been improving right along and should increase its list and be given every opportunity to fight the big fight with sure-footedness and confidence.

The Florida Socialist, a paper that is well edited and creditable to the movement in that state, has been forced to change from a weekly to a monthly. We shall miss its weekly message of work well done in the peninsular state, but are glad that its visits are not to cease altogether.

A reader wants to know if there is a humorous Socialist paper published. We know of none, unless it might be the Referendum of Minnesota. Its attempt to pose as the repository of all that is scientific and Marxian is certainly grotesque and amusing.

Comrade Katherine Breshkovsky, recently escaped from Siberia, where she was exiled for twenty-three years, is holding great meetings in Chicago in the interests of the Social-Democrats of Russia and their agitation. Since the bloody occurrences in Petersburg her meetings have become most remarkable concourses and large sums have been raised to help on the most justifiable revolution in the land of the snow.

MINNESOTA.—Thos Van Lear, employed by the state committee, is now speaking and has been for the past three weeks in the northern towns of Minnesota. From every point comes the report of a most favorable nature. The interest in his lectures takes the audience to the highest point of enthusiasm. From the numerous requests from those places where he has now been heard comes the urgent call for him to return to them at an early date and they will see larger crowds than he has had heretofore.

Intuitively they crowd around him after his lectures plying him with questions, complimenting him with words of friendly praise. In fact they feel at home with him. He is "the" man as though they had been all their lives.

As a result of the struggle in France between Church and State, this country has received a crowd of Catholic exiles. Even the most liberal-minded man cannot contemplate this without considerable disquiet. We know how they have tampered with politics in France, and how they are being turned out, not for their religious creed, but for their political crimes. Mr. David Williamson has written a little book called *Our Latest Invasion* (Religious Tract Society, 5c.), giving full particulars as to where the exiles have settled and in what numbers. Every week almost our attention is drawn to priests who from the altar condemn Socialism. The French experience may yet be ours, though we hope not. The question is one of the most difficult which besets public men who desire to tolerate every religion.—Labor Leader, London.

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FATHER GAPON.

The leader who was largely responsible for Sunday's demonstration in St. Petersburg was the Socialist priest, Father George Gapon. Born in the village of Poltava in 1839, he was the son of a peasant father and mother, and as a boy he acted as the village swineherd. He showed phenomenal mental ability and friends of the family sent him to school and afterwards to a seminary, where he studied to be a priest.

When he was in his final class he was expelled for insisting on discussing conditions of the people.

Then he was a zemstvo clerk until a young woman friend, who was a Socialist, urged him to enter the priesthood, which he did under limitations that did not permit him to enjoy a general pastoral.

He wrote a work on "Christian Socialism," which was suppressed by the government. He worked among the poorest classes and worked well. He became the idol of the masses.

Then finally he suggested that an appeal to the czar should be made and that the workmen should go to the palace weapons and pledged to protect their monarch's life.

Paris, Jan. 24.—The Petit Parisien prints the following from its St. Petersburg correspondent:

"It is learned that Father Gapon has shed his priestly garb and is now moving among the strikers in civilian attire. During the clash between the strikers at the Putiloff works and the soldiers, the priest was thrown to the ground. He managed to crawl into a nearby dwelling where he kept himself concealed until the soldiers had left the spot. Then he emerged clad in civilian's dress and made his way into the city."

Some people wonder why Socialists pay dues. I'll tell you: For one thing, it is a working class party—its members are workmen, not millionaires and trust magnates; it does not nominate candidates for the presidency who can afford to give \$50,000 to its campaign fund. The capitalists support their parties because they represent their interests. Should the workers do less? Certainly not!

Subscribe for The Vanguard; 50 cents a year.

ANOTHER RULER WITH A BAD CONSCIENCE!

Berlin, Jan. 23.—Emperor William and the members of his entourage up late last night receiving press and private telegrams from St. Petersburg. The keenest interest prevails here, where Russia is probably better understood than elsewhere because of geographical nearness and close business relationship.

While the outbreak is looked upon as one which preceded from the hearts of the people the foreign office does not believe it presages a revolution, because it lacks efficient leadership and is without adequate support among the bulk of the population throughout the empire. Government control of the telegraph lines and railroads makes co-operation of the discontented impossible.

ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

Russian Poland is suffering extensively from the effects of the war. The Polish textile industry workers at Lodz are literally starving. A writer in *Vorwaerts* says their blanched, gaunt and trembling forms indicate that they are feeling keenly the pinch of poverty, and their condition actually baffles description. Their bloodless cheeks and feeble frames, their deep and hollow eyes, and empty houses all tell the same tale.

In a speech made in the Federal Parliament of Switzerland the other day, by the veteran Socialist, Gruenlich, it was shown that the division of the railway facilities into classes was an abuse of democracy, as nearly 90 per cent of the first-class carriages were run empty, whereas the third-class carriages were always crowded. Nevertheless 43 per cent of the expenditures are devoted to the third-class carriages although that branch of the service brings in 66 per cent of the revenue.

London, Jan. 4.—Will Crooks, radical labor member of Parliament, and mayor of Poplar, an East End borough inhabited by dock laborers chiefly, has never worn a dress suit despite the fact that he frequently officially has to attend functions at which the king is present. Mayor Crooks declares he never will wear a dress suit.

When a reception was given to King Carlos of Portugal at the Guildhall, that ancient edifice was packed with members of the royal family, generals and aristocrats in glittering court costumes. The arrival of each guest was announced by a herald in a splendid uniform of scarlet and gold. The herald nearly fainted when a little man, with a black beard, wearing a short, double-breasted sack-coat, turned down collar, trousers obviously bagged at the knees and rough shoes appeared.

The herald faintly announced his name, and the radical little mayor of Poplar joined the throng of brilliantly uniformed men, with swords at their sides.

"No dress suit for me?" said Mr. Crooks afterwards. "I don't regard a dress suit as a necessity."

NAT'L. H'QUARTERS.—The Socialist party clubs of Michigan have decided by referendum vote to hold their state convention at Grand Rapids, Feb. 12. The political convention will be held at the same time for the purpose of nominating two candidates for regents of the state university and one supreme court judge.

The referendum for the election of National Committeemen for Texas resulted in no election, no candidate receiving a majority. A second ballot is being taken.

W. T. Trautman of Cincinnati has been elected as national committeeman for Ohio, making with Robert Handlow the two members from that state.

J. E. Snyder, Oklahoma City, is the new territorial secretary for Oklahoma. H. H. Caldwell has withdrawn his name from the reserve list of national speakers and organizers.

Winfield H. Gaylord begins an organizing tour of Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, at Manatee, Florida, Jan. 23.

In response to calls, a large new and revised edition (the third) of "Socialist Methods" has been issued, which the national office can supply at the following prices, postage paid: 10, 20, etc.; 500, 900, etc.; 1.00, \$1.30.

Writing of the latest booklet of Comrade Gen. W. Woodbey on "The Bible and Socialism" Eugene V. Debs says: "It is a clever production and not only worth reading but worth circulating as widely as possible. Being himself a minister of the gospel, Comrade Woodbey understands the view point of the many who are opposed to Socialism because of their supposed religious scruples and he knows precisely how to approach them to disarm their prejudice and enable them to see Socialism free from the deformities which its enemies have put upon it."

The price of this little book is 20 cts. and may be had by addressing G. W. Woodbey, 703 12th St., San Diego, Calif.

Notice, Philadelphia. Everybody wishing to subscribe for the "Social-Democratic Herald" drop a postal to Jos. P. Nick, 517 N. 8th st., and will receive prompt attention.

Well now, isn't it Funny!

We have been advised in a few instances that if we were not so far away, that our plan would just hit them in the right spot.

When most words are primarily shipped several thousand miles, loaded in manufacturing, with adulterants, passed through several hands in the several more shippings that the goods receive, in all, at least double our distance from you, by a Citizens Alliance member or sympathizer.

And how they do love you, comrade, just as long as you do not enter trades, "go into business," which, held is to them, their dime right. If this isn't every word true, write your "Uncle John" and he will send you his picture so you can say it while he is looking you squarely in the eyes, if you dare.

Write him anyway, if only a postal card. Just find out in this way whether you want to put a few dollars together with thousands of others who believe in working with each other, instead of for some one else, and against your class.

If you could read the letters that we are getting you would find that 90% of wage workers are looking for co-operative investment, in fact they say it's about the only safe place left open for the poor man.

How would you like to act as agent for your own company? Where its open into business, which, held is to them, their dime right. If this isn't every word true, write your "Uncle John" and he will send you his picture so you can say it while he is looking you squarely in the eyes, if you dare.

Write him anyway, if only a postal card. Just find out in this way whether you want to put a few dollars together with thousands of others who believe in working with each other, instead of for some one else, and against your class.

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THIS is the most complete and readable application of the scientific discoveries of Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Morgan, Merx and the other great scientific students and writers of the last century to the modern labor problem yet written.

It shows the causes of the things which are in order to show how to cause or help to cause the things which ought to be.

It outlines coming events in the economic class struggle, and it does this supported by the facts of history and the truths of science.

It can be understood by anyone who can read a newspaper. It will fasten the attention and reveal old things in new relations to the most widely read.

It is divided into six parts—Part I, presents the distinguishing features of both Capitalism and Socialism, and the method usually followed by Scientific Socialists in the Study and Discussion of Historical and Social Problems. Part II, deals with the Evolution of Capitalism. Part III, with the Evolution of Socialism. Part IV, with questions of Contemporary Socialism and Socialists. Part V, with Socialism as Related to Every Possible Current Public Problem, and Part VI, with the Organization and Work of the Socialist Movement.

It contains forty-eight chapters, 640 pages, capsize, footnotes, quoting 211 acknowledged authorities, complete indexing, bound in English linen with flexible back.

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RICHARD ELSNER, LAWYER.
112-114th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

MORE HORRIBLE SLAUGHTER IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—It is reported that the czar has secretly left the Tsar-koo-Selo palace for the Peterhof palace on the Gulf of Finland, eighteen miles from the capital.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—5:44 p. m.—Conflicts between the military and pub-

lic have been resumed. On the Nevsky prospect the troops are firing into the crowds.
Shortly before 5 o'clock the throngs on Nevsky place advanced. They were warned back.
Then came the order to fire. Volley after volley was emptied into the mas-

sed people. How many were killed and wounded is not known, but the slaughter must have been terrible.
Elsewhere in the city the street fighting was resumed. The rattle of musketry and the clatter of the iron-shod hoofs of the Cossack riders were heard everywhere.

REVOLUTIONARY PROCLAMATION ISSUED.

Revolutionary Proclamation Issued.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.—The following revolutionary proclamation was issued today and is being circulated throughout the city from hand to hand:
"The proletariat of all countries are united.
"Citizens, you yesterday witnessed the bestial cruelty of the autocratic government. You saw blood flowing in the streets. You saw hundreds slaughtered, defenders of the cause of labor. You saw the dead and heard the groans of the wounded women and defenseless children. The blood and brains of workmen were scattered around where their heads had been laid.
"Who directed the soldiers to aim their rifles and fire bullets at the breasts of the laborers?
"It was the emperor, the grand dukes, the ministers, the generals, the nobles of the court. They are murderers. Slay them!
"To arms, comrades! Secure the arsenal and the arms at the depots and at the gunsmiths. Lay low the prison walls. Liberate the defenders of freedom. Demolish the police and gendarmarie stations and all the government and state buildings.
"We must throw down the emperor and the government and must have our own government.
"Long live the revolution!"

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"Long live the revolution!"

"Long live the constituent assembly of the representatives of the people!"
St. Petersburg, Jan. 24, 9 p. m.—Russian officials today stand agape before the possibility of a provisional government being established by a number of liberals and moderate Socialists who, it is stated, are men of wealth and position. The authorities lost no time when this report became known in arresting Mr. Ansky, one of the few of the leaders of this latest movement, whose names are known to the public, and it is stated that Maxim Gorky, the novelist, also identified with the political revolt, has received warning to withdraw from active participation if he values his liberty.

WORKING AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23, 8 a. m.—A letter from Father George Gapov is in the hands of the Russian soldiers. It was smuggled into the camps and barracks by emissaries, many of whom have already been arrested. If it is true that the soldiers think as much of the priest as do the strikers this letter is likely to prove the spark which will bring the powder of rebellion among the soldiers to explosion. All efforts to gather up and destroy thousands of copies which have been scattered over the city have been unsuccessful, and while great quantities have been destroyed and a rigid search is still in progress in the barracks, the damage has been done and the words of the proclamation are being repeated from mouth to mouth.
"This is a holy war," writes Father Gapov, "which being in the cause of liberty and truth I promise you, the soldiers of Russia, abolition from the sin of violating your oath of allegiance. It is your duty toward your brothers to

join in this holy crusade. I bless you all who will take part in this war for truth and liberty."
This new development is being viewed by the authorities with great consternation.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 23 (via Edit-kunnen).—The Russian censorship, directed against newspaper correspondents that desire to tell the whole truth, is still absolute.
London, Jan. 25.—The London Daily Express has issued a 5 o'clock (a. m.) issue in which appears a dispatch from Moscow stating that the strikers in St. Petersburg have wrecked the palace of the Grand Duke Sergius.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—Maxim Gorky, the author and reform party leader, has been arrested at Riga, whither he had been summoned by the illness of his wife.
Berlin, Jan. 23.—A battle between the troops and the citizens of Radom, in

Russian Poland, resulted in the killing of an officer and between forty and fifty soldiers, and nearly 100 workmen and reservists.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The appointment of the Grand Duke Trepoff, former chief of the Moscow police, as governor general of St. Petersburg, has added fresh bitterness to the anger of the people.
No other name in Russia is execrated more than is the name of Gen. Trepoff. All this is because of the terrible severity and relentless cruelty with which he punished political prisoners during the reign of terror in 1877-78.
Moscow, Jan. 26, 12:30 a. m.—Blood has again flowed in the streets of Moscow. The snow covering the public square in the vicinity of the university is again tinted red. Several students were killed, others wounded and in the barracks hospitals are a number of soldiers and gendarmes with mortal knife wounds.

The Election of National Secretary.

BARNES OF PHILADELPHIA ELECTED. — BERGER, BERLYN, MAILLY, AND WORK ON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. THREE MORE TO BE ELECTED.

National Headquarters, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 23, 1905.
To the National Committee, Socialist party.
Comrades:—
I hereby report the election of a National Executive Committee and National Secretary by the National Committee to have resulted as follows:
FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Vote by States.
By BARETTE, ARIZ.—Berger, Floaten, Gochel, Mailly, Morgan, A. M. Simons, Work.
By LOWRY, ARK.—Berlyn, Kerrigan, Mailly, Reynolds, Slobodin, Towner, Work.
By RICHARDSON, CALIF.—Berger, Berlyn, Kerrigan, A. M. Simons, Slobodin, Work, Untermyann.
By FLOATEN, COLO.—Heath, Mailly, Seidel, A. M. Simons, Reynolds, Slayton, Untermyann.
By WHITE, CONN.—Slobodin, Berlyn, Reynolds, Bandlow, Berger, Work, Mailly.
By HALEY, FLA.—Mailly, A. M. Simons, Kerrigan, Berger, Slayton, Slobodin, Towner.
By CARTER, IDAHO.—Berger, Berlyn, Gaylord, Goebel, Floaten, Work, Mailly.
By BERLYN, ILL.—Bandlow, Heath, Reynolds, Mailly, Slobodin, Towner, Work.
By REYNOLDS, IND.—Work, Berlyn, Towner, Mailly, Heath, Slobodin, Berger.
By WORK, IOWA.—Bandlow, Berger, Berlyn, Kerrigan, Mailly, Reynolds, Towner.
By TOWNER, KY.—Bandlow, Berlyn, Mailly, Reynolds, Slobodin, Swing, Work.
By McALLISTER, KANS.—Berger, Goebel, Kerrigan, Lockwood, Mailly, M. W. Simons, Untermyann.
By FOX, ME.—Berlyn, Mailly, Gaylord, Slobodin, Reynolds, Work, Bandlow.
By CHASE, MASS.—Mailly, Berlyn, Slobodin, Reynolds, Towner, Bandlow, Kerrigan.
By LAMB, MICH.—Morgan, Gaylord, Erb, Mailly, Heath, Steadman, Lockwood.
By HOLMAN, MINN.—Berger, Reynolds, Work, Steadman, Untermyann, Thompson.
By HOEHN, MO.—Work, Mailly, Berger, Morgan, Floaten, Bandlow, Steadman.
By McHUGH, MONT.—Mailly, Floaten, M. W. Simons, Untermyann, Work, Kerrigan, Slobodin.
By RAY, NEB.—Bandlow, Berlyn, Lamb, M. W. Simons, Mailly, Slayton, Slobodin.
By O'NEIL, N. H.—Goebel, Mailly, Kerrigan, M. W. Simons, Berger, A. M. Simons, Swing.
By UFFERT, N. J.—Berger, Berlyn, Goebel, Mailly, Steadman, Towner, Work.
By HILQUITT, N. Y.—Bandlow, Berger, Berlyn, Mailly, Reynolds, Slobodin, Work.
By LAMPFMAN, N. D.—Berger, Floaten, Lockwood, M. W. Simons, Thompson, Untermyann, Work.
By MASCHKE, OKLA.—Berger, A. M. Simons, Mailly, Untermyann, Reynolds, Work, Bandlow.
By BANDLOW, OHIO.—Berlyn, Mailly, Reynolds, Slobodin, Swing, Towner, Bandlow.
By RAMP, ORE.—Mailly, Towner, Berlyn, A. M. Simons, Bandlow, Work, Reynolds.
By BARNES, PA.—Slayton, Mailly, Berger, Slobodin, Berlyn, Reynolds, Work.
By LOVETT, S. D.—Berger, Lockwood, A. M. Simons, Thompson, Turner, Untermyann, Work.
By KERRIGAN, TEX.—Heath, Turner, M. W. Simons, Steadman, Berlyn, Ray, Slobodin.
By FLOYD, R. I.—Berger, Berlyn, Reynolds, Work, Mailly, Floaten, Slayton.
By ARVIDSON, VT.—A. M. Simons, Berlyn, Mailly, Slayton, Slobodin, Bandlow, Kerrigan.
By BERGER, WIS.—Steadman, Work, Thompson, A. M. Simons, Morgan, Heath.
By ZIMMERMAN, W. VA.—Mailly, Untermyann, M. W. Simons, Goebel, Berger, Reynolds, Work.
By HASTINGS, WYO.—Mailly, Berger, M. W. Simons, Untermyann, Goebel, Kerrigan, Work.
Total number of votes cast, 35. Necessary to a choice, 18. Not voting, Andrus of Alabama, 1.
Berger, Wis., voted for those he nominated, one of whom was Holman of Minnesota, who had declined and was, therefore, no candidate.
The National Committee, by a vote of 19 to 23, decided that the vote of W. E. Trantman, additional committeeman for Ohio, be not counted in the pending election.

The total number of votes received by each candidate, therefore, as follows: Robert Bandlow, 12; Victor L. Berger, 21; R. Berlyn, 18; Theo. F. Bigelow, 1; Chas. Erb, 1; A. H. Floaten, 7; W. R. Gaylord, 3; Geo. H. Goebel, 7; Fred. Heath, 6; John Kerrigan, 11; C. J. Lamb, 1; Guy H. Lockwood, 5; William Mailly, 29; Thos. J. Morgan, 4; John M. Poy, 1; S. M. Reynolds, 16; E. Seidel, 1; A. M. Simons, 10; M. W. Simons, 5; J. W. Slayton, 6; H. L. Slobodin, 16; Seymour Steadman, 6; Alfred J. Swing, 4; Carl D. Thompson, 3; Chas. G. Towner, 9; Geo. H. Turner, 2; Ernest Untermyann, 10; John M. Work, 23.
Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin, Bernard Berlyn, Illinois, William Mailly, Illinois, and John M. Work, Iowa, having received a majority of the votes cast, are therefore elected to serve as members of the national executive committee for the ensuing year.
Another ballot is necessary in order to elect the three other members of the committee. The following having not received ten per cent of the total number of votes cast, are not eligible for the second ballot and their names are therefore dropped:
George E. Bigelow, Charles Erb, W. R. Gaylord, C. J. Lamb, J. M. Ray, E. Seidel and G. H. Turner.
FOR SECOND BALLOT.
The remaining candidates to be voted for on the second ballot are:
Robert Bandlow, Ohio; A. H. Floaten, Colorado; George H. Goebel, New Jersey; Fred. Heath, Wisconsin; John Kerrigan, Texas; Guy H. Lockwood, Michigan; Thos. J. Morgan, Illinois; A. M. Simons, Illinois; J. W. Slayton, Pennsylvania; H. L. Slobodin, New York; Seymour Steadman, Illinois; Alfred J. Swing, Ohio; Carl D. Thompson, Minnesota; Charles G. Towner, Kentucky; Ernest Untermyann, Illinois.
VOTE FOR NATIONAL SECRETARY.
For J. MAHON BARNES: Lowry, Ark.; White, Conn.; Berger, Fla.; Carter, Idaho; Berlyn, Ill.; Reynolds, Ind.; Work, Ia.; Towner, Ky.; Fox, Me.; Chase, Mass.; Hoehn, Mo.; McHugh, Mont.; Ray, Neb.; O'Neil, N. H.; Hillquit, N. Y.; Maschke, Okla.; Bandlow, Ohio; Kerrigan, Texas; Floyd, R. I.; Arvidson, Vt.; Berger, Wis.; Hastings, Wyo. Total 22.
For WINFIELD R. GAYLORD: Floaten, Colo.; Pulman, La.; Lovett, S. D.; Zimmerman, W. Va.; Lampman, N. D.; Holman, Minn.; Ufert, N. J.; J. M. Poy, N. D.; Edgar B. Helfenstein, Richardson, Calif. Total 1.
For THOMAS E. WILL: Lamb, Mich.; McAllister, Kans.; Barnette, Ariz. Total 3.
Not voting: Andrus, Ala.; Barnes, Pa. Ramp, Ore., voted for Jack London, who had declined and was not a candidate.
Total number of votes cast 34; necessary to a choice, 18.
J. Mahon Barnes, Philadelphia, Pa., having received a majority of the votes cast is therefore elected National Secretary of the Socialist party for the ensuing year.
Comrade Barnes has been notified of his election, and requested to appear to take charge of the national office on Feb. 1st, when the term of the present national secretary expires.
Wm. Mailly, Nat'l. Secy.

CAPITALISM'S INFERNO!

New York, Jan. 12.—Dr. A. S. Daniel, of the New York Infirmary for Women, told the members of the Woman's Municipal League today that an eighteen months old child had been found employed in a sweatshop and that the little one's worth was calculated by its mother at 50 cents a week.
Dr. Daniel addressed the league on "Illegal Sweatshop Work." She said that children as young as four years of age were regularly employed in some of the thirty-three trades which the law allows to go on in tenement rooms.
"Some time ago a child of one and one-half years was brought to the New York Infirmary for treatment," said Dr. Daniel. "After some days the child's mother came for her and took her away. At that time the mother said that she needed the child's services following her trade of passmenterie making, in her tenement home. She said that the child's services were worth 50 cents a week to her."

(Continued from Page 2.)
For the raising of funds to meet the purchase of plants, municipalities are authorized to issue bonds to the amount of 50 per cent of the assessed valuation of the municipal property. Such bonds can be redeemed in payment of taxes by an individual holding them, to the amount of 10 per cent of the individual tax.

At the meeting of the Milwaukee city council last Monday, Ald. Heath introduced an \$80,000 bond ordinance for the construction of a new public school at Twelfth and Lloyd streets, the present building being in a dangerous condition.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Comrade E. L. Osgood, 639 E. 23th street, will take subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald.

IN COUNTY COURT FOR MILWAUKEE COUNTY.
In the matter of the Proof of Heirship of Henry Doerr, Deceased.
On reading and filing the petition of August Doerr, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, representing among other things that Henry Doerr, late of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, died intestate on the 7th day of December, 1893, and of an estate of inheritance in certain real estate in this state described in said petition, and that he held no personal property which would be properly assets for the payment of the debts and that no administration of his estate has been had, and praying for the judgment of the Court finding and determining who are all the heirs of said Henry Doerr, deceased, and their respective rights and interests in said real estate.
It is ORDERED, That said petition be heard at a regular term of this court to be held at the Courtroom, in the city of Milwaukee, within and for said county, on the first Tuesday, being the 7th day of March, 1905, at 9 o'clock A. M.
It is FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of the time and place of such hearing be given by publishing such notice at least three successive weeks before said day, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published at Milwaukee, in said County, and that such notice be served personally on Marie Doerr, Amande Doerr and August Doerr, at least twenty days before such hearing.
Dated Milwaukee, January 11th, 1905.
By the Court.
PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge.
RICHARD ELANER, Attorney for petitioner.

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Town of North Greenfield—Stark's Hall, 1116 Latham st.
Town of Milwaukee—Teutonia and Keat ave.
Friday Evening, February 3rd.
13th Ward Branch—Glaizer's Hall, Third and Wright sts.
20th Ward Branch—Guelziff Bldg., Teutonia and Clark st.
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Behind All the Facts.
No man can be really free while another man controls his job. We cannot be a truly free people, nor can we have lasting peace and harmony, so long as a part of the people are dependent on the will of others for permission to work. No matter what laws and constitutions may say, no matter what pleasant phrases about liberty and equality and unalienable rights we may hear on the Fourth of July, this hard fact remains, that back of all political questions is the economic question, the bread-and-butter question, the question of getting a living; and if some men, under the forms of legal freedom and equality, have actual power to prevent others from getting a living or to dictate the conditions under which they may be allowed to work, they wield a power of oppression as great as that of feudal lords or holders of chattel slaves.—The Worker.

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EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.
Now the play shifts again. Russia gets back to the center of the stage and Colorado is crowded back to the wings.
The United Mine Workers' Journal printed John Mitchell's portrait for the twentieth time within a year in last week's issue. When it is not running Mitchell's phiz it runs that of August Belmont. Belmont and Mitchell would appear to be interchangeable exhibits to the Journal.

For sheer and wanton hypocrisy we refer you to the English press and its talk about the Russian revolt. Its profession of sympathy for the plight of the Russian workers, while within the reach of the ears of the editors who write the stuff there is the sound of the ceaseless, despairing tread of the London hunger brigade, walking about to ease the gone feeling that invests their vitals, speaks volumes. Is the English situation so different from that in Russia? There is convex prosperity in the West End and concave "prosperity" in the East End, and it is the same chronic condition of a sated possessing class on the one side and a depleted working class on the other that is causing the convulsions in Russia today. England is not in position to grow excited over the moat in the other fellow's eye!

In the last issue of the People, of New York, the editor, Daniel DeLeon, makes the confession that the situation of his party is like unto that of the Russian forces at Port Arthur. It is a rather surprising admission to make, yet in connection with some other things it may be about as ingenious an explanation as could be made. In the same issue the editor informs his readers that the vote of its party in the recent presidential campaign, 34,000, is but 19 votes short of its vote at the previous presidential election, therefore "the S. L. P. column stands unshaken."! Back of this crow, however, there is deep despondency in his party, and enough of it in his own breast to have caused him to begin an underground effort to bring about a compromise with the enemy—the enemy, of course, is the national Socialist party—at which, instead of at capitalism, the S. L. P.'s poisoned shafts have been directed for these past eight years—so that like the Russians at Port Arthur, the DeLeon remnant might also end their long and losing besiegement, even at the price of losing their party identity. In other words, DeLeon is feeling round to see if he cannot quit. As part of his plan there has been running in his columns for some weeks a column under the general head of "Volcanic Humblings," under which, this week, a significant letter from one Frank Bohn is printed. Frank Bohn is the national organizer of the S. L. P. and also of the moribund Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, a national trade union organization that was vainly expected at one time to wrest the field away from the American Federation of Labor. Bohn writes from Chicago and admits his participation in the recent move to start a new national trade union movement in opposition to the A. F. of L., to which, also, efforts were made to couple the name of Eugene V. Debs. When it is considered that the participants in this meeting also numbered men like Moyer and Haywood of Colorado, whom the S. L. P. have traduced day in and day out, A. M. Simons, Father Hagerty and others equally the target for venomous S. L. P. attacks, it becomes clear that the DeLeonites are capable of any sort of a flop when it is a case of life or death on their part. "Boring from within" never did suit them, but boring from below is now a military necessity for them, the desperate straits of their beleaguered garrison demand it. And can we wonder? Think of a political party which has deluded its followers with the idea that the Co-operative Commonwealth could only come through its own efforts, and yet which has been "bringing" that Socialistic commonwealth by reducing its vote each presidential election for the past eight years—a party making such "progress" that, in spite of the great growth of Socialist sentiment in this country, all it can boast of is that it "still stands unshaken." In 1896 the S. L. P. cast 36,564 votes. In 1900 it cast 34,191, and in 1904 it cast 34,172. This is time putting the seal of failure upon it. Each presidential vote confirms the testimony of the predicting one that the S. L. P. can only make "progress" in the direction which the crawfish takes when it is pursued. There are "volcanic humblings," all right, but they are underneath the S. L. P. Port Arthur.

The revolt in Russia seems to have grit in it. If there is enough preparedness back of it there may dawn a new day of life for the oppressed of that benighted monarchy.

From our esteemed contemporary, The Socialist of Tokyo, Japan, we learn that Socialist in Japanese is *Shakai-shugi*—a name that sounds so pleasant that we are not at all surprised that our movement is making many friends among the people of the beautiful island empire.

For a short time only, every purchaser of five Social-Democratic Herald subscription cards, at \$2.00 each with order, will be given in addition one copy each of the following named pamphlets:
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As a reader of the Social-Democratic Herald, we presume that you are interested in its welfare. If so, you can greatly aid in assuring its continued success by patronizing its advertisers and mentioning the paper when you do so.

The remarkable "labor victory" in Massachusetts wasn't much of a victory for labor at all. W. L. Douglas, the shoe manufacturer, who it is claimed was elected Governor by the labor vote, denies that this element had anything to do with his election. In an interview between Mr. Douglas and a New York Herald representative the rich shoe manufacturer was asked: "Doesn't every one think it was the labor vote that did it?" To which question Douglas is quoted as replying:
"Yes, they do. That is the incomprehensible part of it. But it is a wrong idea; entirely wrong. The fact is that it was the solid business interests of the state that elected me. Of course, I got the labor vote, too, but without the moneyed interests I couldn't have carried the state."—Union Sentinel.

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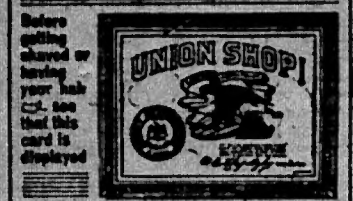
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STATE ORGANIZATION NOTES—By Carl D. Thompson

Three new locals. State Organization formed two locals in one day last week. How's that?

One hundred twenty-five new members received in Milwaukee during the month of January.

Beloit.—The comrades had a big meeting at First Congregational Church, January 22nd. Carl D. Thompson spoke on "Christ and the Workingman."

Janesville.—Comrade Mortimer has been elected Secretary and is hustling for the local. He has eighteen combination subs. for Herald and Wilsire.

Monticello.—Eight friends rode up on a hand-car from Monticello to attend Comrade Thompson's meeting at New Glarus. Six of the men formed a local on the spot and took the list home to get more who, they knew, would join.

Darlington.—The local has reorganized and are arranging to hold a meeting every other week, to study "Mills' Struggle for Existence." Comrade contributed \$11.00 to state work and bought \$2.00 worth of literature.

Sharon.—A new field. A temporary organization has been formed for the purpose of studying Socialism and circulating literature.

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Milwaukee's Leading Theater.

Monday January 30 and 3 Nights

CHARLES HAWTREY

in the startling success

A Message From Mars

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Telephone Main 1742.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays at 8 o'clock at First Cornice Hall, Fourth Street, between State and Cedar.

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LABEL SECTION—Meets first and third Monday evenings at 318 State Street, F. E. Henneman, Secretary, 318 State Street.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

New Glarus.—A new local has been organized and the comrades are very enthusiastic.

Madison.—Comrade Secretary C. A. Bryant writes: "We had an enthusiastic meeting with the five new Social-Democratic members of the state legislature. Each made a few remarks. It seems good to be able to grasp the hand of a real law maker whose business it is to help the wage slaves out of their bondage."

Racine.—Comrade Secretary Peter Larsen of Branch 11 of Racine sends in dues for his branch and words of encouragement as to the outlook.

La Crosse.—Our new local here is doing splendidly. Dues for 1st quarter of 1905 just sent in. Comrades should by all means put up a full ticket if possible. The comrades are contemplating one or two meetings. State organizer will call when he makes tour of the western part of the state.

State Organizer's Letter to Wisconsin Socialists.

Dear Comrades:

I have just returned from my first organizing tour of two weeks. This trip took me through five of the southern counties of the state, viz.: Walworth, Rock, Green, La Fayette and just one place in Dane. This is perhaps the hardest section of the state to work, and yet I have found a surprising openness and welcome reception almost everywhere.

The report for two weeks is as follows:—New locals organized, three. New Glarus, eleven members; Monticello, six members; Millard, eight members. Reorganized one, Darlington. New fields opened, five: Elkhorn, Delavan, Sharon, Belleville, Clinton. Expenses of trip, 1. e. railway fare and hotel bills, \$18.88. Salary for organizer for the sixteen days of the trip, \$48.00. (This does not include the preliminary office work and the time spent subsequently in following up.) Total receipts from the lectures on the trip \$38.70. Total expense of trip above receipts \$28.18, all of which he paid. Total number of lectures, twelve. Conferences, six. Four of the lectures were given in places where no lecture had even been heard on Socialism before.

It has been hard work. Most of the travel has been across country in dreadful weather. And the trip has cost the state organization something. But this investment has paid richly.

And now, I want to ask the comrades of the state if similar work ought not to be invested in every county of the state? Look up your county, comrades, and see if you couldn't have this kind of thing done where you are. If we could do this kind of work in every county in Wisconsin and follow up every field we open in this way, we would double and quadruple our movement in the next two years.

To do this work will require work and money; but if each member will do his part it will be insignificant. Get ready to do your part. Start the nickels and dimes this way. We will do the rest. And we are not going to wait to see whether you will respond, because we know you will. So I start to-morrow to arrange the next organizing tour which will sweep up to the northward. We will not wait to see the money. We leave that to you. That's your part. We depend upon you, and we know you will do your best.

We start to-morrow, and we will not rest until we have entered, opened and organized every county in the state. Come now, comrades, we are in the field—give us the answer of your "Begin today." Do it now. And Wisconsin leads the world.

Yours for the Co-operative Commonwealth,

Carl D. Thompson, State Organizer.

Carnival Tickets.

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R. Becker	1.50
	\$336.30

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Charles Hawtreay and his London company of thirty players in "A Message from Mars," will be the attraction at the Davidson, commencing Monday night. This play is said to be different from anything else under the sun, and it must have peculiar merit for Hawtreay has played it 300 times in London, then brought it to the Garrick theater, New York, for another triumph, lasting through an entire season. He has also had companies playing it in Australia, India and Africa. The play is absorbing in its unfolding and though it runs a lesson, that of Unselfishness. It is a play you cannot afford to miss.

The latter half of next week at the Davidson, Dustin Farnum and the successful cow-boy play, "The Virginian," will come to the story by Owen Wister, will hold the boards. Anyone who has read the book will readily see the fine opportunity it presents for a stirring dramatization, for the Virginian is none of your conventional cow-boys known to the cheap Wild West libraries, but an actual picture of the virtues and the vices of the cow-boy as he really is. It is one of those plays you think about afterwards.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

C. B. Jefferson's fine production of that excellent melodrama "Shadows of a Great City," will come to the Alhambra next week, opening with the usual Sunday matinee. The real water effect and the rescue of the child from drowning at Hell Gate, together with New

**"SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY"**

York City lighted up in the background and the "sun storm" of real water, a grand display of real lightning and thunder and real moving clouds combine to make the most natural set of stage pictures ever offered to the theater-going public of America.

BIJOU THEATER

The leading members of William Greer's famous London company, that triumphed with "The Sign of the Cross" for five seasons help to make up the strong company that will present this strong play at the Bijou next week, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

**"THE SIGN OF THE CROSS"**

George Flood, an actor of magnificent physique and remarkable dramatic power, will play Marcus Superbus. There will be special scenery from the brush of the famous Matt. Morgan.

STAR THEATER

Bob Manchester's Vanity Fair Big Extravaganza Co. opens at the Star Theater for a week of frolic and song. There are thirty-five people in this bunch of players and they keep the audience shouting.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

Six all-star acts, headed by John H. W. Byrne, the quaint story-teller, is next week's offering at the ever popular Crystal Theater, Second street, near Grand ave.

GRAND THEATER.

Another booming show at the Grand (Third street near the avenue) next week! Alga, the great mystery, Redmond, Harris and Richmond, Mabel McCarne, Davis and Davis, Lillian Sanders, and the moving pictures.

State Campaign Fund and Punch Cards.

Nick Weber	\$1.00
Wm. Kaasch	2.00
Arnold Zander	1.00
Chas. Bullock	1.00
Henry Dose	.50
W. R. Cockerill	4.00
Ed. Kner	.16
Frederick J. Fischer	.75
P. J. Nelson	.75
H. Jensen	.50
Samuel Ritchie	1.00
Peter Christensen	.10
C. P. Lorim	1.00
H. Abresch	1.05
Andrew Peterson	.30
R. H. Holmes	.10

Campaign Fund.

Williams & Brankle Employees, \$2.00

Comrades! Show your membership cards! Ah! some of you haven't paid your last quarter's dues! And so you are not in good standing. Now, 30 cents isn't much! And if you are sick or out of work, just tell your secretary so and you are excused. But, anyway, let's all get in good standing. Everybody, altogether, already—pay dues!

Mask Carnival Prize Judges.

Jas. R. Howe, Frank Ender, John Fery, Ernst Lorenz, D. C. Ottersen, Carl Thompson.

The big advertisement of Halor Brothers elsewhere in this issue calls attention to the fact that a January marked-down sale is in progress at the firm's two big stores, 335-7-9 Twelfth street, and 309-13 Grove street. Halor Brothers make a specialty of union-made goods.

"A Trip to the Musical World" is the catchy title of an educational entertainment to be given by the Thirteenth ward branch, Friday evening, Feb. 17, at Schindler's Hall, corner of Third and Wright streets. A lecture by Dr. F. A. Kraft, assisted by twenty-four musical members, will be the main feature of the program. The admission is free, and members of the party are especially invited.

J. McGrath, 209 Grove st., advertises carriages for funerals and weddings, with union drivers. Union men and their friends should make it a point to ask for union drivers at all times when hiring carriages.

ALHAMBRA

Week Commencing with Sunday Matinee

C. B. Jefferson's Mammoth Dramatic Production

SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY

A superbly clever melodrama with new and novel effects in addition to the marvelous river scene.

40,000 gallons of real water used on the stage showing Hellgate, East River, New York.

Reserved Seats down stairs 25c

Next Attraction: "THE LIGHT HOUSE BY THE SEA"

TWICE DAILY

Week Commencing Sunday Matinee

Ladies' Mat. Friday 10c

10c 20c 30c Extravaganza Co.

Next

January
Stock-Reducing
Sale
Positive Reductions of 1/3 to
1/2 from Former Low Prices

HAN BROTHERS

CLOTHIERS-HATTERS & HABERDASHERS

WEST SIDE STORE
535 · 537 · 539 · 12TH ST.

SOUTH SIDE STORE
369 · 371 · 373 · GROVE ST.

JANUARY Stock-Reducing Sale

THE GREATEST SALE OF GOOD CLOTHING IN THE CITY

2,000 Hirsh Wickwire and Chas. H. Bellack & Co. Union Made

Suits and Overcoats that sold earlier at \$15.00, \$16.50, \$18.00, \$20.00 and \$22.00, now in this great sale for \$12.50.

Compare our makes, compare our values, compare our prices. This sale has by far surpassed even our own most sanguine expectation. Just think of it. Fine, new, fresh, this year's suits made expressly for us by the very best makers at such great reductions because it is absolutely necessary that our stock should be reduced. Remember, in this lot are hundreds of the finest suits, many of which are in the popular double-breasted style now in such great demand. Suits we positively sold at \$22, \$20, \$18 and \$16.50. Choice now only.....

\$12.50

Men's and Young Men's Overcoats at Half

Men's All-Wool Black and blue Overcoats, some with serge lining cut good and long, all sizes, 3' or 4' of a kind left, about 50 coats in all going at..... **\$3.95**

Men's and Young Men's Suits at Half

About 200 black Suits, also fancy mixed Cassimere Suits in single-breasted styles, were considered great values at \$10.00, reduced to only..... **\$4.75**

Men's Overcoats at Half

About 150 Men's Gray Melton Overcoats, \$10 values, good length and well tailored, we have them in all sizes. Your choice in this sale at..... **\$5.50**

Men's Fine Suits at Half Price

About 500 Men's Fine Cassimere Suits in all styles, black or blue worsteds, blue serges, black chevrons, and fancy cassimeres, \$12.00 values, reduced to..... **\$7.50**

Clearance Sale of Odds and Ends in Boys' Department

Odds and ends of double-breasted Suits, and a few 3-piece Suits, 10 to 16 years; \$3.00 to \$4.00 values, reduced to..... **\$1.85**

Odds and ends of Manley Suits, plain blue and fancy cassimeres, \$3.00 values, reduced to..... **95c**

Odds and ends of Boys' Manley and Sailor Suits, sizes 3 to 8 years, \$4, \$4.50, \$5 and \$6 values, reduced to..... **\$1.95**

Odds and ends of small and extra collar Reapers, Meltons, Chincherillas and Friezes, \$3.00 and \$3.50 values, reduced to..... **95c**

Odds and ends of Sailor Norfolk and three-piece Suits, 8 to 16 years, serges and cassimeres, \$4 and \$5 values, reduced to..... **\$2.95**

Clearance Sale of Men's Shirts

50c Men's Fancy Bosom Percale Shirts reduced to..... **19c**

50c Men's Fancy Percale Shirts, collars attached, reduced to..... **29c**

75c Men's Percale Shirts, separate collars, reduced to..... **29c**

75c Men's Percale Shirts, separate cuffs, reduced to..... **29c**

\$1 Men's Percale Shirts, separate cuffs, stylish patterns, reduced to..... **69c**

\$1.25 Men's Percale Shirts, separate cuffs, reduced to..... **85c**

All of our \$1.50 and \$2.00 Monarch and Wilson Bros. Shirts, some with two pair cuffs, all the newest patterns, red. to..... **95c**

Clearance Sale of Men's Heavy Working Shirts, Overalls and Pants

Men's heaviest quality black drill working Shirts, 60c values, reduced to..... **39c**

Men's heaviest quality blue drill working Shirts, 60c values, reduced to..... **39c**

Men's heaviest black striped working Shirts, double yoke, pleated front, 60c values, reduced to..... **39c**

Men's heavy black striped working Shirts, double yoke, 50c values, red. to..... **29c**

Men's heavy black striped working Shirts, 35c values, reduced to..... **19c**

Men's heavy blue flannel Shirts, \$1.50 values, reduced to..... **79c**

Men's heavy black duck Overalls, with apron, 60c values, reduced to..... **39c**

Men's heavy blue Overalls, with and without apron, 60c value, reduced to..... **39c**

Men's heavy black duck Jumpers, best quality, 60c values, reduced to..... **39c**

Men's heavy blue Jumpers, best quality, 60c values, reduced to..... **39c**

Men's heavy checked Jumpers, best quality, 60c values, reduced to..... **39c**

Men's heavy white Overalls, and Jumpers, best quality, 60c value, reduced to..... **39c**

Clearance Sale of Men's Pants

Men's heavy Working Pants, \$1.00 values, reduced to..... **79c**

Men's heavy Cassimere Pants, \$1.50 values, reduced to..... **95c**

Men's heavy Worsted Pants, \$1.75 values, reduced to..... **\$1.29**

Men's heavy All Wool Pants, \$2.00 values, reduced to..... **\$1.39**

Men's heavy Corduroy Pants, \$2.50 values, reduced to..... **\$1.45**

Men's fine Cassimere Pants, \$3.00 values, reduced to..... **\$1.95**

Men's fine Worsted Pants, \$3.50 values, reduced to..... **\$2.45**

Men's fine Worsted Pants, \$5.00 values, reduced to..... **\$2.95**

Men's fine Scotch Mixture Pants, \$5.00 values, reduced to..... **\$2.95**

Men's fine Scotch Mixture, \$6.00 values, reduced to..... **\$3.45**

All our very finest Worsted Pants, \$5, \$5.50, \$6, \$6.50 and \$7 quality..... **\$3.95**

STOCK-REDUCING SALE OF HATS

\$3 and \$3.50 Hats, soft and derby styles in all of this season's new shapes and colors, at this sale..... **\$1.65**
Odds and Ends of Black and Brown Stiff Hats at..... **29c**

Stock Reducing Sale of Men's and Boy's Caps

\$1.00, 75c and 50c values at this sale..... **39c**



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Send The Vanguard to your friend for a year—50 cents.

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1929 VLIET STREET, Corner 24th.
Telephone West 401.

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

The papers announce that Attorney Timlin's bill to provide the right of the people to acquire public utilities by giving three years' notice, has been approved by the bar association and will be presented at Madison. Let the bill be very carefully looked over. We have it from reliable authority that Timlin admitted to a couple of capitalists that the bill wasn't really what it appeared to be on its face, and that if the Social-Democrats didn't spoil the game it would probably go through. As a railroad attorney, Timlin is up to snuff, all right. What the deep scheme back of the bill is, will doubtless come to light when it is presented.

Recently we gave the details of the operations by which a lot of kid-gloved crooks had plundered the Sherburne Bryant estate for years and rendered it bankrupt. The past week a land dealer named Joseph Duhauc of Antigo, Wis., was in Milwaukee trying to straighten out the title to some lands in Langlade county which had belonged to Sherburne Bryant but had been diverted by stealth from his possession to that of those he trusted. This was done at about the time when he was sent into a sanitarium. Money he sent to pay taxes on the prop-

erty was used by the schemers to buy tax-title deeds in the name of W. H. Dawley of Antigo, a relative of Bryant's son-in-law, Vinson. Vinson also assigned property to Dawley he never owned, property which was afterward sold to a lumber dealer in Chicago. After Bryant's death the thing went on without the heirs knowing it until the land was practically all tied up and tax title certificates had accrued till they reached nearly three feet high, while the Bryant land was being eaten up by these manipulations. Mr. Duhauc says that a more complicated mess could hardly be found in the history of land deals and that an immense amount of work has been necessary for the present owners in tracing title and getting the tangle unsnarled.

You Can Get the Social-Democratic Herald at the following News Stands:

Corner Wisconsin and E. Water streets, Iron Block.
J. Smith, 441 Jefferson street.
John Merget, 1919 Galea street.
Jan. E. Kiley, 1001 Kincaid street.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC NOTES.

The trade unionist who voted for the open shop will now get it.
The less work one man does the more work there is for some other man to do.
The Wauwatosa Branch is going to get down to some tall hustling in the near future.

The two great American prophets—Abraham Lincoln and Mark Hanna—both foresaw the inevitable social revolution.
Do we elect presidents to tell us how many children we should have? It seems so. If you listen to President Roosevelt, Rot.

The 2nd ward branch is on the war path. Be careful and don't get in the way of progress, boys, or you will be goners, sure.

The South Side Woman's Club held a business meeting last Tuesday afternoon at their hall on 5th and Greenfield ayes.

Everybody today is either cursing Socialism or discussing it. It doesn't make much difference which they do, it is coming, anyhow.

Lectures at the South Side Socialist will be held every first Sunday afternoon in each month. The home is located at 382 Washington st.

A sick man takes medicine because he wants to get well—and because he likes it. Some people today accept Socialism for the same reason.

men and women today. It is a new vision of the Christ.

The North Side Woman's Club will be organized at Wegner's Hall, corner of Bluff and Chambers, Tuesday afternoon, February 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M. All women interested in this organization are kindly requested to be present.

The 12th Ward English branch distributed Vorwarts and Herald last Sunday morning throughout the ward. Well, well. That's enough to make the pot house politician shed genuine tears. Say you 12th warders, that's the limit.

The 14th ward held a successful propaganda meeting last Thursday evening. Comrade E. T. Melms addressed the meeting on the meaning of "Socialism." Another good meeting was held corner 14th and Chestnut sts. Friday evening, Jan. 20th, under the auspices of the 2nd ward branch.

Everybody knows there is enough coal in the ground for all, and that there are plenty of men ready and willing to dig it. They also know that in spite of this fact thousands of men, women and children shiver and freeze for want of coal. This one fact alone ought to make a Socialist out of any thinking workman.

Now for a good hard pull on the North Side to form an organization known as the North Side Socialist Women's Club. All comrades whose wives, daughters or sweethearts are interested in a women's organization should send in their names and addresses to E. T. Melms, City Organizer, 344 Sixth st. as soon as possible.

The East Side Socialist Women's Club was organized last Thursday afternoon at F. Locke's Hall, 327 Sherman st., corner of 4th st., with the following charter members:

Mrs. J. Reine, Mrs. L. Wiegman, Mrs. T. F. Lemthal, Mrs. F. Locke, Mrs. F. Hilde, Mrs. A. Paul, Mrs. E. T. Melms, Mrs. G. Wiegman, Mrs. F. Kiley.

Send for five yearly Social-Democratic Herald subscription cards. Pay us when you have sold them.
The Herald ten weeks, ten cents.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

IN THE Matter of the Estate of Frank Last, Deceased.

Liters of administration on the Estate of Frank Last, late of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to Richard Lester by this Court:

IT IS ORDERED, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of August, A. D. 1905, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all persons claiming to be entitled to the said Estate, and all persons claiming to be entitled to the said Estate, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That all claims and demands of all persons against the said Frank Last, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Room in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of October, 1905, and all persons claiming to be entitled to the said Estate, and all persons claiming to be entitled to the said Estate, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

If you mention the fact to a merchant that you saw his ad. in the Social-Democratic Herald, he will be pleased.

JOB PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

We do all kinds of neat and up-to-date printing, such as Catalogues, Constitutions, Price Lists, Bill Heads, Programs, Wedding Invitations, Posters, Letter Heads, Business Cards, Etc.
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Is a lost friend gone forever. The dollar that is saved is a working partner—never sleeps—always adding to your store. A dollar deposited in this bank opens a savings account and earns

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Better Deposit That Dollar Now.

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